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Of trading at the LAHAINA STORE—the dependable store. You might save a few steps by buying elsewhere, but are you sure of the freshness and quality? Our goods in every department are of the best quality for the money. We would not make this statement if we did not mean it.

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LAHAINA, MAUI.

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THE MOST DELIGHTFUL
THIRST QUENCHER IS

PRIMO BEER

A SINGLE TRIAL PROVES IT

IT'S ALL IN THE LENS.

About six months ago we sold two kodaks fitted with special lenses.

The lenses cost more than the kodaks.

But the work turned out by these two kodaks was so far superior to the ordinary that the owners became enthusiasts.

Others saw the pictures and ordered special lenses for their kodaks. As a result we have sold more Goetz and Zeiss lenses already this year than in all the years we have been in business. We have always recommended such an equipment but the price of the special lens made customers reluctant to try it. Since they have seen the advantage we are getting orders nearly every day.

If you want the BEST results get a Goetz or Zeiss lens. We have several very fine ones in stock and will quote prices.

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BY AUTHORITY

TERRITORY OF HAWAII
COUNTY OF MAUI
SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an Execution issued by First Circuit Court, in The Territory of Hawaii, in the suit of Abraham Pauole Plaintiff, against John W. Kalua Defendant, duly attested the 16th day of November A. D., 1906 to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered in said Court for the sum of \$728.50 besides interest and accruing costs, I have levied on the following described property, to wit:

All that piece or parcel of land situate at Puako, Lahaina, Island of Maui, being the lower portion of what is known as the Canal Premises, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the South East makai corner of the bridge on Main Street which crosses the Canal and running: S. 50° W. 5.85 Chains along Ilibio Polea and W. C. Lunallilo; N. 38° W. 0.56 Chains along high water mark; N. 51° E. along Government Road to makai N. W. corner of the Main Street bridge, thence along the bridge on the makai side across the canal in a south easterly direction to the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to John W. Kalua by Charles Robert Lindsay by deed dated Dec. 1, 1903, recorded in Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Liber 254 folios 250-252.

(b) All that piece of land containing an area of 225-1000 of an acre more or less set apart to Mallana by partition deed dated Apr. 10, 1900 and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the East corner of this land at the North corner of J. W. Kalua's division and running:—S. 66 deg. 4 min. W. 2.11 Ch ins along J. W. Kalua, N. 19 deg W. 1.74 Chains along Kekuapahipahi, N. E. 1.71 Chains along Kamaka (w), S. 31 deg. 4 min. E. 1.68 Chains along Government Road to initial point; being a portion of the division surveyed and divided by E. Bailey, Surveyor, on 26 March 1881, between the heirs of Kanakaole (k) deceased and said Mallana and others the children of Kamuela (k) deceased and being a part of the Kuleana to Kanakaole L. C. Award 409 situate at Mokuau, Wailuku, and being the same premises conveyed to J. W. Kalua by Mallana (w) by deed dated Apr. 17, 1900 and recorded in Liber 208 folios 134-136 subject to Right of Way to construct a tunnel, ditch, flume, pipe, or other water-way over, through and across said parcel of land L. C. Award No. 409 to Kanakaole, which right of way was conveyed by J. W. Kalua to the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company by deed dated Oct. 9, 1900 and recorded in Liber 210 folios 355-6.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the 14th day of January, A. D., 1907, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the Court House in Wailuku, County of Maui, T. H., unless the said amount of judgment, interests, accruing costs and expenses are previously paid, I will sell all the right, title and interest of said John W. Kalua Defendant, in and to the above-described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment and costs, to the highest bidder for cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Expenses of Deeds to be borne by Purchasers. Dated Wailuku, County of Maui, T. H. Dec. 14th 1906.

W. E. SAFFERY,
Sheriff of the County of Maui.

Dec. 15, 22, 29. Jan. 1907, 5, 12.

May Subpoena

School Board.

It may be that within the course of the next few weeks the members of the Board of Education and Secretary E. C. Leffingwell will be summoned to Washington to explain to the authorities there just why it is that the Japanese are compelled to attend a separate school in San Francisco.

The departure for the East of United States District Attorney Robert T. Devlin, in response to a summons from Secretary Bonaparte gives rise to this report, it being held that President Roosevelt and his closest advisers believe that the easiest way out of the present embarrassing situation is to assemble all parties concerned and induce them if possible to meet upon common ground and patch up all differences.

But the one obstacle to such a settlement of the school difficulty would seem to be the decided stand taken by the members of the Board of Education. According to President A. Altman, there "is nothing to compromise," and Secretary Leffingwell says that he cannot see what would be gained by an oral declaration of fact such as has already been subscribed to by the Board in extended correspondence.

"Debate will scarcely alter conditions or accomplish any change," said President Altman today, "and a conference at Washington could not modify the law under which the Board is acting. Of course, if the President subpoenas the Board in order to examine its members in person, to learn from them which has already been exploited by mail and in the press, the Board will respond, and will supply all of the data and facts within its power.

"It may be," said Secretary Leffingwell, "that the President is giving some credence now to the claim that Secretary Metcalf misquoted the Board of Education, twisted the facts and placed a wrong interpretation upon existing conditions, in which event a desire to get his information first-hand would be well understood. But if the President summons the Board of Education to Washington the Board will doubtless go there bent upon the sole task of impressing upon the Federal authorities the undesirability of the Japanese as a factor in an American community, and the dangers which, from our point of view, beset the Pacific Slope, and the people of the West even now. If the subpoenas are sent here, it is sincerely to be hoped that the President and his Cabinet will bear in mind the fact that the Board of Education, in addition to repeating the information given to Metcalf, must stand firmly by the position that has been taken in all of the orders issued."—S. F. Chronicle.

Heat in Deep Mines.

The latest determination of rise in temperature in descending underground gives 243 feet for every degree centigrade, or 135 feet for a rise of 1 degree Fahrenheit. The difference in temperature of different rock substances is almost inappreciable.

Experiments made in deep mines goes to prove that the heat of the rocks does not preclude mining operations at even 4000 feet, because of the recognized formula was accepted there would be a temperature of 125 degrees Fahrenheit at 3500 feet, demonstrated that such a temperature is not reached.

The assertion sometimes made that mining might extend to as great a depth as 10,000 feet if haulage could be accomplished is untenable. The difficulties would not be in haulage, but, first, that of breathing under the enormous atmospheric pressure, and, secondly, increase of temperature. A mass of air in a down-cast shaft of 60 degrees Fahrenheit at the surface at a depth of 10,000 feet would attain a temperature of 90 degrees by its own weight. Healthful mining would be impossible.

Americans Slain By Yaquis in Mexico.

Los Angeles, December 26.—Colonel H. B. Maxson, vice-president of the National Irrigation Congress and secretary of the Board of Education of Reno, Nev., who has been spending the past few weeks in the State of Sonora, Mexico, arrived in Los Angeles today with a graphic story of the massacre of Mexicans and Americans which occurred at the little station of Lancho last Saturday afternoon.

According to the statement of Maxson, his train stopped an hour at Lancho. While there rumors were received that the Yaquis were upon the war-path, and that the few people in the neighborhood of the station and railroad were in danger. The station master, a man named Thompson, belittled the matter, and said he and his wife would remain at their post.

The train bearing Colonel Maxson and party had not left the station more than an hour when the Yaquis descended upon the little party of Mexicans and Americans and butchered four. Station Agent Thompson

and his wife escaped by boarding a work train that pulled in at the time. The train appeared after four of the people had been killed, and Thompson and his wife had defended themselves back of the barricaded doors of the station. As the work train appeared the Indians withdrew. The train bearing Colonel Maxson and party continued to a station about fifteen miles farther along the line, and then, as the signs of the desperado uprising became more alarming, the party decided to return. The train started back toward Lancho, and when it arrived the station house had been burned and demolished, and four human bodies lay along the tracks.

Not very many miles along the road the scene was duplicated. Four more bodies of Mexicans and Americans were discovered along the tracks. The little band at this station had been able to repulse the attack of the Yaquis with the loss of but four of their number. The remaining members of the company refused to leave on the train, but said that they could stand off the Indians until the next day, when the Rurales could reach the spot and summary justice would be meted out to the murderers, if captured.

Food and Raiment for Poor People.

New York, December 25.—New York contributed today to the most bounteous Christmas it has had in several years. Ideal winter weather—clear, cold and sunshiny—marked the day. Thirty-seven thousand of the city's poor shared in the distribution of Christmas dinners by the Salvation Army. Timothy D. Sullivan and the Bowery Mission. Five thousand baskets and 1000 bags, each containing a fowl and "fixings" sufficient for a family of five persons or more were distributed by Commander Eva Booth of the Salvation Army at the Grand Central Palace from 11 to 1 o'clock.

The people were admitted to the great hall in crowds of 200 and presented with a basket of food. The usual Christmas dinner at the Palace abandoned, as Commander Booth was convinced that the recipients of the gifts preferred to take them to their own homes and prepare their dinners after their own fashion. This made it possible to add 1000 bags to the amount usually distributed. In the afternoon occurred the annual Christmas tree and distribution of more than 3000 toys to the children. Commander Booth said that the poor had suffered more this year than last, because of higher prices and rents.

Colony of St. Pierre.

Some fifty miles off the Southern coast of Newfoundland lies the last remnant of the colonial empire of France in North America—three islands, small rocky and barren, that are, nevertheless, important as the center of the French cod fisheries, and because of the sentiment associated with them as a bit of ground over which the tricolor may continue to fly. The colony is administered by a Governor, and is represented by a Deputy in the French Chamber. It changed hands several times in the old days, but was finally ceded to France by Great Britain in 1816. Now the report is that its small population is dwindling alarmingly, and that depopulation is threatened. The course of Canadian empire sweeping west is proving attractive to the hardy fishermen, and the efforts of the Government to fill the gaps with fresh immigrants are followed only by a new exodus. Railroad jobs and homesteads in the wheat fields, by comparison with the rough-and-tumble occupation of the fishermen, are too tempting to resist; but there is something tragic in this melting away of the last small remnant of an imperial domain.—Providence Journal.

The Japanese Invasion.

We call the attention of our Eastern exchanges which persist in declaring the demand for the exclusion of Japanese coolies to be merely a device of such demagogues as Schmitz and Ruef, to a letter from a resident of one of our best known fruit districts which we printed yesterday.

We could print many such letters from several districts which have already been captured by Japanese, but until necessary we dislike to advertise the misfortunes of any particular locality. Last the letter escaped the attention of our exchanges who ought, at least, as Americans, to try to understand the position of their fellow Americans in California, we reprint one paragraph:

You are correct in the statement that the Japanese comes here as a laborer, then as a renter and finally as land owner. This has been our experience here, and in consequence our town and country does not make any progress. For your information I will also state that in the last two months the Japanese population here has more than doubled, the orchard work is all done by the Japanese, and there is no possible show for the ordinary white laborer. The "Chronicle" is making a brave fight for the white man, and this is greatly appreciated by almost everybody.

Our correspondent does not work for wages; he is a merchant. His letter shows him to be an intelligent man, and he tells the truth. The place from which he writes seems to be still in the first stages of the Japanese invasion—it has to deal with the Japanese as a laborer and a very unsatisfactory laborer he is. And he is not "cheap." But the other stages follow as certainly as night follows day. Where the white laborer cannot come the white employer cannot long stay. Great orchards owned by absentee landlords may be operated, perhaps for a long time, by Asiatic labor. But that does not make a country for a white man to live in. Whenever a foundation of Japanese coolie labor is laid a superstructure of Japanese tradesmen and Japanese employers is absolutely certain to rise. And they make a community of Japanese customs, and Japanese morals. There are certain critics of our position who are so contemptible as to sneer at us as those confessing our "inferiority" to the Japanese. We have no objection whatever to the Japanese taking that attitude. We do not care what they think or what they say, so long as they will stay away from here. But it is a despicable thing for an American to say or imply. When the President, in his message, spoke of "mutterings" against the Japanese because of their "inefficiency as laborers," he said what, coming from him, makes the blood of decent Americans boil. An "American" laborer born in this country of American or foreign parentage, will, accomplish as much on a farm as two average Japanese, taking the year's labor through. But he will not, if he has the self respect of most of them, live as the Japanese live. Nor, with all his sins, will he sink to Japanese standards of morality. In the trades, while the Japanese is greatly inferior to the white man, the display is not so great as on the farm with its all round work and requirements of adaptability. But he will work—for himself or his countrymen—for longer hours than the white man will work. He will live in ways which no decent white man will endure. He seldom, in this country, burdens himself with a family. If he does every soul of them earns his living. As a renter he will ruin a farm or a house quicker than any other human being. Therefore he can, and if necessary does, turn out a product at a price which will not maintain a man or a family in the American standard of comfort, and he soon creates a community in which no white man will willingly stay. And that is why we do not want them. We shall make an issue on it and fight the issue. We appeal for the support of men and women in all walks of life. We do not wish to see it made a class issue even if there by we win more speedily than otherwise. Class issues are bad even for those who win by them. We are fighting for American civilization.—S. F. Chronicle Dec. 26.

TIME WORN.

"I've saw their boasted heirlooms,
An' I declare to you,"
Said Mrs. Pott, "they haven't got
A single one that's new!"

—Philadelphia Press.

TRUE BRAVERY.

He—Miss de Playne is certainly a brave and fearless girl.
She—That's right. Last Christmas I saw her stand under the mistletoe and defy half a dozen men.—Chicago Daily News.